LADIES' RIDING HATS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 T.—The new shapes for the present season have just m Paris. Lady equestrians are respectfully invited examine these exquite fabrics. Gasurs. No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY
For September, 1854—This Day will lesse (new and original) etyles for Gentleman's Daras Hats.

Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS. Having decided to put our affairs in liquidation, we are de-armined to close our large stock of STAPLE AND PANCY DRY GOODS

within the cosming sirty days.

We will make great sacrifices to induce purchases of us, as to balance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned WILL BE CLOSED BY AUCTION.

No. 12 Vesey and No. 6 Barclay directly rear of Astor House.

CIRCULAR.-HEWIT, COULSON & Co., No. 111 none in the city. They ofter a large assertment of samments of various qualities, every garment out in the best of the same manner, should determ the best of the same manner and should be the wants of all reddinate in and visitors to this great metropolis. A choice stock of the newest and best exples of Clothus, Cassimers and vestings always on hand, from which garments will be made to order in the most approved manner and at the shortest notice. In the getting up of their Clothing they aim to excel, and not having a maximizent and could salescoom, it is the acknowledged superiority of their Clothing and the very moderate prices at which they are nabled to ofter it to which they attribute the rapidly increasing amount of their business. To conclude, they ofter a stock of Clothing suited to the wants of all sorts and conditions of men, which, to be appreciated, needs but to be worn.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—BRODIE'S Great opening day for the Fall Season is fixed for Tuesday, 20th Sept., on which occasion he will submit for the approval of his lady customers a large and select assortment of novelines, in imported and home-made CLOAKs and MANTLES of Veivet Gloth and Satin, in all qualities, plain and embrudiered. Ladies will do well to inspect this magnificent stock before rearchasing elsewhere.

GEO. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal and No. 63 Lispenard-sta.

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap In-GRAINS at 3/ per yard. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MARTING, MATS, &c., equally low.
No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

TO CITY AND OUT OF Buyers of HOUSE FUNDAMENTAGE GOODS.

We have a besuitful and extensive assortment of Plain White and FRENCH AND ENGLISH GAS FIXTURES, AC. AC.

All of our own importation, which we offer at very low prices to make room for others constantly arriving.

W. J. F. Datiney & Co.,
New Marbin Stores,
No. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WATKINS, No. 11 FALL BOOTS AND SHOES, — WATKINS, No. 114
Fultonet, has on hand a magnificent assertment of Boots and
SHOES for Fall wear. They are all manufactured by himself,
of the best materials, and will wear well. Strangers would do
well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

G R E A T B A R G A I N S

GARPATING 25 recent less than Spring Prices.

Elegant Velvet and Tarestry Carpeting from the recent large
Auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

Kew styles Velvet, 10 to 14 per yard.

Kew styles Velvet, 10 to 10 per yard.

New styles Brussels, 34 to 19 per yard.

New styles Brussels, 36 to 19 per yard.

New styles emperfuse Ingrain, 5 to 7 per yard.

Ingrain, 24 to 4; per yard.

Also a large stock of sew patterns Oil Chorns, and all other pode pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUSSERENY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand et., cheap side.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!--\$100,000 worth TREMENDOUS BARGAINS! — \$1.00,000 Worth new Fall and Winyre Day Goods direct from acction, consisting of 500 pieces splendid Plaid Silks, from 6; to \$4.50 per yard; 1,000 pes. Black and Golored Silks, very chap; 500 per ferrent kinds of Fall Shawla, comprising every style that is brought to this market; 500 pes. Cashmere and Merimo Plaids, from 2; to 6; per yard; 10,000 pes. French Merimos and Faramattas, from 1; to 6; and 8; per yard; 20,000 worth Clothe, Cassimeree, Sathets, Flanneis, Blankets and Domestic Goods celling less than manufacturer's prices.

G. M. Bodding, No. 323 Grand-st. corner of Orchard-st.

FALL DRY GOODS .- E. H. LEADBEATER, NO. 347 Broadway, is selling Merinoes, Silk Plaids, De Laines, Blankets, Flanneis, Shawis, Lace Curtains, Hombarines, &c., at great bergains. Purchasers will do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODS FROM AUCTION .- DINING and TEA SETS, MANTLE VASES, &c., &c.; GORLETS, CHAMPAGNES : Wine Glasses; for sale at prices to sait the times. DAVIS CELLAMORE, No. 447 Broadway, near Graud-st

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES .- The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his CHANP.

FRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SATES, at the old established do where the largest and most varied assortment of Fund of place Froof Safes, Bank Yauk Doors, change of Proof Park and Safe Looks in the world are no hand and for sale Bank and Safe Looks in the world are no hand and for sale Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depositor at

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILD-RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANER SAFE, THE RE'S PATENT.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of Wilder's PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE in this city, (Mr. Herring having resigned his patent to Mr. Wider,) and they assure their enstonment that not a dollar's worth of property has ever been commoned (in 12 years) in 8 sele of their make. They are made in the most faithful manner, and secured with Jones's World's Fair Lock, Hall's improved, with a key not larger than a two-shilling piece; Day & Newell's ceichnated Yale's improved, Brennan's new Lock, or any other that may be desired. A large assortment always on hand, and for sale by

Stears's & Marvin, No. 144 and 146 Water-st.
(Successors to Rich & Co.)

SEWING MACHINES!-Oh! how we are fright-SEWING MACHINES!—Oh! how we are Irightened! Will anybody lend us \$2.50! We want to buy one of the many Old Worthless abandoned Patents on Sewing Machines, which we intend to place for three weeks under an old setting hen, and we have full assurance that one ending it to Washington after that incubation, it will return us at least to first rate original patents! Them I guess bobody will question our responsibility after that! In the meantime we shall be most happy to give to all persons buying our Sewing Machines, (which are the best in the market for everything). Read Betatue of Bandon are the less in the market for everything of the property of the Excelsion Sewing Machine Co. Remember No. 343 Broadway is the place to buy.

J. Seymous, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.—We will pay a liberal re SEWING MACHINES.—We will pay a injectar reward for correct information whereby we can prove that say
person in the City of New-York has bought and is using an ExCompany has advertised that they are not men of straw; we
don't believe him. A Company which without owning a single
patent, can unbiashingly plants from four valid patents belonging to us, and offer to guarantee purchasers, may well be suspected of irresponsibility. We apprise the public discinctly that
no person shall be allowed to use an Excelsion Machine withset paying us damages.

1. M. Stocka & Co.

No. 325 Broadway.

J. H. THOMPSON, from Paris, Phrenological Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 5 Warren at., three doors from Broadway. He is the only artist in New York who theroughly understands Cutting the Hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every variety manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canyl-st., by the Hobe-ken Irve Works and Foundry. Plate and ornamental Sed-steads from \$4.10 \$80. Hat Racks, Chairs, &c. Also, Iron Railing and all kinds of Iron work for buildings.

PATENT BABY WALKER.

The depot for the sale of this useful article is now open at No. 420 Broadway. Fathers mothers, nurses, and all others interested in bables, are invited to call, examine and purchase. State rights for sale.

NEW PIANOS-Just bought for eash, and will New FIANOS—SHE: bright to continue and are be sold at great barghing mind, an extensive assortance; of Second-hand Pianos, in good order, at \$45, \$100, \$125, \$455. New Music published daily. Gris Schottisch, with a time live mas of Madame Griss, price 35 cents; and Little Gipsey Jane 25 cents, just published by

85 888 v 5, \$100,0003.

No. 227 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S SHAWLS.—We have imported (for our sales only) several cases of new and most desirable styles of Gents TRANKLING SHAWES, and time day place that on sale at extreme low rates.

Litary & CO.,
Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

MELODEONS-WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT. The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and riasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. Switze's celebrated Malconcoss place them far in situace of any other make of this class or instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperment, and are, admirably adapted to the use of lecture, clab or lodge rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which dely competition.

Horace Watera, sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LINENS, LINENS,-Just received a large stock of Fenton's celebrated Shirting Linens; also, Table Damank Linen Sheetings, Naphtns, &c. E. H. LEADMEATER, Late Leadhester & Lee, No. 547 Broadway, cor. Leonard at.

PERMANENT CURE OF RUPTURE.-Dr. ED-TERMANENT CURL OF TERMANENT CORE.

WARD'H. DINON, anthor of a Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System, and Editor of The Scalpel, is prepared to receive Surgical and Medical Cases, at his private Hospital Highst Every reducible case of Rupture, and all cases of Fishest and Hemorrhoids can be radically cured by a comparatively painless process. Consultations between 8 and 9, 12 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th av.

RUPTURE.-MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAB-RUPTURE.—MARSH S I ALEM, the Order that Deal Cuts Truss.—Marsh & Co. have just received the United States letters-patent for Marsh's Radical Cuts Truss that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Pales. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and expical profession of this city, and will cure nine out of ten and expical profession of this city, and will cure nine out of ten and expical profession of this city, and will cure nine out of ten and required profession of the instrument. Open from 7 a M until 9 infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 a M until 9 infringing upon the instrument. Open from 7 a M until 9 infringing upon the instrument. Open from 7 a M until 9 infringing upon the instrument. Open from 7 a M until 9 infringing upon the instrument.

CRISTADORO'S UNAPPROACHABLE HAIR DYE CRISTADORO'S UNAPPROACHABLE HAR DYE may be had at the following places, vir. Rushton, Clark & Co., No. 10 Aged House; No. 185, 273 and 511 Broad way; Hageman's, No. 10 Aged House; And Chion-square; Milhau's No. 183 Broadway; and at the Proprieter's, No. 6 Agree House; where it is also daily applied.

175. Beachthi rand-series, which have discount of time, will be sold at great bargains. A large discount factory prices for cash. To suit some purchased payments taken. Cash paid for second-hand Plano Horack Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS, -BATCHELOR'S cele rooms, at W. A. Bayestellon's Hair Dye, Wig and Orns Hair Pactory, No. 233 Broadway.

New-Hork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Subscribers to The Tribuse wishing their Post-Office address changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly or Weekly; and class selections should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The steamship Niagara, sails from Boston, for Liverpool, To-Morrow, at 12 M.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK THERE'S I can be left with the following Agents: Lonnon-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cath

Paris-Ch. L. Fleischman, Office American

By the arrival of the Prometheus yesterday from San Juan, we have a fortnight's later intelligence from California, and \$1,000,000 in gold. The principal items of interest relate to the occurrence of several fires in the interior which have destroyed a large amount of property. A full account of the politics of San Francisco, with many other interesting details, will be found in the readable letters of our correspondents.

The Free-Soil Convention at Auburn organized last night by electing John Jay of this City Chairman. Our reports represent that there is much talk of an Independent Maine Law ticket. Bradford R. Wood is urged for Lieutenant-Governor. John P. Hale made a speech, asserting that the Whigs meant to use the Free-Soilers to win the November battle, and then throw them aside. He would go for joining the Whigs were it not for past experience. He had heard of a union of the Democratic party. He thought the Whigs alone could not carry six States. From the meager sketch of Mr. Hale's remarks we cannot gather what he was driving at, but it looks like some sort of fusion of all oppoments of the Nebraska iniquity. A committee on resolutions, headed by John P. Hale, was chosen, and then there was some conversation as to the propriety of nominating an independent ticket. Before any result was reached, the resolutions were brought in. They are, that the Free Democracy see no new issues and have no new platform to construct; they are as ever opposed to Slavery, and in favor of all constitutional measures for its restriction and final extermination: that they are in favor of the Union as its fathers intended it should be, for freedom and not for Slavery; and that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a gross violation of plighted faith on the part of the slave power. The discussion as to nomination was resumed, but a resolution to nominate was tabled, 49 to 12, and the Convention adjourned to 84 A. M. to-day.

OUR CITY IN CONGRESS. We are to choose a new Delegation to Con-

gress from this City at the November Election and apart from the Hon. JOHN WHEELER, who we trust is to be chosen from the VIth District by an overwhelming majority if not without opporttion, we presume no member of our present Delegation will be re-chosen. Gen. Walbridge has declined: Mr. Tweed is understood to have already despaired of the possibility of having played over again in his behalf the nice trick by which the negroes of Williamsburgh were swindled into voting for him two years ago; Mr. Cutting has committed political saicide, and probably wouldn't go back if he could, and certainly couldn't if he would: Mr. Walker, being a Nebraska Barnburner of the John Cochrane stripe, stands about as solitary in his District as Robinson Crusoe on his island, and will hardly be able to coax any body to set him up so that he can have a chance to be knocked down; so that, excepting Mr. Wheeler, the Honorable Mike Walsh is the only Member of our Delegation who is likely to run for the next House, and he will run under.

Now there are quite a number of enterprising young Whig lawyers and others who are making arrangements to step into the shoes of these departing gentlemen, and so are training themselves to look savagely Anti-Nebraska on one side of their several faces and smilingly Know-Nothing on the other. Some of these are nice young men. and may possibly come in. There are some among them that we can commend with a pretty clear conscience, should there seem to arise a necessity for so doing. But, before that does arise, there is an alternative which seems to us preferable, and we proceed to suggest it

Our City contains quite a number of substantial well-known citizens, who enjoy a reputation for capacity and uprightness not confined to the isle of Manhattan-such, for instance, as

LOTHER BRADISH. Moses H. GRINNELL, GEORGE GRISWOLD, WM. F. HAVEMEYER, JOHN C. GREENE, WILLIAM C. BUSSELL, HENRY METGS. SETH P. STAPLES. CHARLES O'CONOR.
ROBERT B. MINTURN. ROSERT B. MILES
PETER COOPER,
JOSEPH BLUXT,
HEXRY GRIXXELL.
1 Shig list, b ROBERT KELLY WILLIAM KENT

-We might extend this list, but our object is not to indicate candidates, but rather the class from which candidates should be drawn. Any one may perhaps make a better list than ours; and there are men named above whom, because of grave differences of opinion, we could not support. Still, no one will deny that, out of the above list, any intelligent citizen could pick a much better Delegation than our City has for some

years been blessed with. We will not dilate on the importance of having the City efficiently represented in Congress; no one disputes it. A commercial city is the creature of circumstances-we had almost said, of laws. One unwise enactment might damage ours to the value of many millions. We are likely to have the Tariff revised by our next Congress, and that is a work requiring capacity and ripe experience. We need a new, enlarged and better lo cated Post-Office: also, an edifice for the holding of U. S. Courts, offices of Marshal, District At.

be a time in which our City could afford to be weakly represented in Congress.

-But all must be aware that to elect Members of a higher grade than hitherto, it is essential that the old, rotten, mal-odorous machinery of Primary Elections must be utterly discarded. From that foul den no good can ever more be expected. So long as it is treated with a show of respect, we shall have our patience taxed and our judgment insulted by the presentation of candidates who are insignificant in every respect but profligacy. If a good man is now and then presented, the circumstance will be due purely to the fact that a good name is wanted to make half a dozen bad ones endurable, so he is put up for a place which the crew did not want or dare not aspire to. The utter repudiation of the Primary Election swindle, so far as local nominations are concerned, is indispensable to the reform of our City Elections.

But what shall we substitute? Stump nominations are sometimes advisable and salutary; but these have their evils and abuses. They cannot be relied on to give us good candidates at all times. The modest hold back while the brazen push themselves forward and jostle all others off the track.

The best course, we think, is to try the experiment of Public Requisition. Let the citizens of any District who feel an interest in its proper representation in Congress meet quietly at some convenient place, discuss the qualifications of whomsoever may be suggested, agree on the fittest man for the place, and unite in a requisition that he present himself as a candidate. Let them sign their own names to the requisition, publish it in the journals, and state at what points copies are left for signature by others. Let others meet and suggest other names if they see fit, and let their requisition is like manner be posted for signatures. A simple comparison of these listswhether they be two or twenty, and regarding not only the number but the weight of the respective signatures-will enable any impartial man to decide which is the candidate preferred by the Whige or Democrats of any District and, this being settled, the other candidates of like faith must withdraw or be deserted. And thus, without struggle, without intrigue, without bribery, or the employment of such ruffians as now do the principal business at both the Whig and Democratic Primary Meetings, the question is fairly settled, and the proper candidates placed before the People.

Why not try this?

A MEDITATION ON COAL.

The high price of Coal is just now attracting very general attention, as is natural and proper. At a time when most kinds of business are falling off, when Manufactures (which consume in their prosecution immense quantities of Coal) are certainly less active and prosperous than last year, and when three-fourths of all the families in our cities and villages feel obliged to reduce their expenses to the lowest point-making two fires serve where they formerly had three, and one where they last year had two-and in the face of the fact that the Coal brought to tidewater this year will exceed by more than half a million tuns that of last year, it seems almost incredible that Coal, in defiance of a stringent Money Market, should range thirty per cent. above last year's prices. The fact is so, however, and the advocates of buying abroad what can be produced at home are making all manner of capital out of it. They are circulating petititions to Congress praying for the abolition of all import duties on coal in order to give the Poor cheap fuel.

Now we do n't care one button whether the duty on Coal shall be remitted or not. Such a step would at one time have proved disastrous. not only to our coal-miners, but to our coal-consumers, by breaking down our infant coal-mining interest, or at least retarding its development. And it must not be forgotten that if our coalconsumers as a body were offered, on condition that coal mining in this country should be given up, all the Coal they would consume, piled on the wharves of Liverpool, given them for nothing, and admitted into our ports free of duty, they could not (in the average) be supplied so cheaply as they now are from our own mines. A few thousand tuns might be imported cheaper than we now obtain it at home; but the American demand could not be supplied from prope so cheaply as it now is, even with the coal freely given us at Liverpool.

But we repeat that we care not a button whether the Coal-duty be retained or taken off. In either case, nineteen-twentieths of our supply will be mined at home. Coal is too bulky in proportion to its value to be extensively imported by any country which has so much Coal of its own as we have with its mines so well developed as ours now are. Our Coal-duties were once essential and beneficent, now they are not. An increase of duty on Iron to the extent of three dollars per tun on Pig and six on Bar, even coupled with the repeal of the Coal-duty, would be of more utility to our Coal-mining interest than a duty of fifty dollars per tun on imported Coal.

But, while we care nothing for the present or any duty on Coal, we do care that false impressions and unsound Political Economy shall not be disseminated under the pretense of opposition to the duty on Coal and anxiety for Cheap Fuel. The petition assumes that the present high price of Coal is caused by the duty; and on that point we desire to offer a few facts:

The Tariff of 1828 recognized Coal-for the first time, we are confident-as an object of Protection, and imposed on its importation a duty of six cents per bushel, equal to about \$1 80 per tun. This duty was modified by the Compromise Tariff of 1833, which provided for the annual reduction of all duties by one-tenth of the excess over twenty per cent. until 1842, when all duties were to be and remain twenty per cent. only. We have before us only two years of Coal prices in this City under that Compromise Tariff, and they are (for a New-York tun of 2,000 pounds) as follows:

1940 Sept. 19...... 1941 Sept. 18...... Before another year had rolled occurred, the

"Black Whig Tariff" of 1842 had taken effect. imposing a specific Protective duty of \$1 50 per tun on Coal, and opening a large new demand for it in factories and iron-mines. Under this "Manufacturers' Tariff" the price of An thracite Coal ruled in this market from year to vear as follows:

-These are not picked years, mind you, but all the years in which the "Black Whig Tariff," torney, &c. But in fast there never was nor will | that taxed the Poor so abominably to enrich the

"manufacturing monopolists," was in operation. Did the specific Protective duty-a high one, most undeniably-increase the cost of this Fuel? Compare the prices with those paid under the declining Revenue duties of preceding years, and

then judge. -But, cavilers will say, Coal was cheapened under the Whig Tariff, not by the stimulus given by Protection to Production, but by the opening of new avenues to the Coal region and the conscquent chespening of transportation. But, if that were the case, then it must have continued to fall under our present Revenue Tariff, onacted in 1846, but which took effect on the 1st of January, 1847.-Let us see if it did:

/--Let us see if it did:

1847. Sept. 18. \$5.002 \$5.50

1848. Sept. 29. \$4.502 \$5.00

1850. Sept. 21. \$6.003 \$6.50

1851. Sept. 20. \$4.203 \$5.00

1852. Sept. 20. \$4.203 \$5.00

1852. Sept. 20. \$5.002 \$5.00

1853. Sept. 20. \$5.002 \$5.00 1854 Sept. 20 -Here are the prices paid by our citizens for

Coal under the reduced Revenue Ad Valorem Tariff of Polk, R. J. Walker and Co., which we Whigs and Protectionists were allowed no voice in making. They fixed the duty on Coal at thirty per cent. Ad Valorem and passed it as a Revenue measure simply. How much this amounts to per tun we cannot say: for we have inquired at the Custom-House and of leading coal importers and been uniformly refused information. But by looking through the two last Treasury Reports we find what will serve us as data. We learn from these that the total import of Coal for the two last years respectively, and the official or Custom-House valuation thereof, were as follows:

.. 231,508 tuns. Making together 414,523 tuns of Coal imported in two years, and valued at \$396,851; the duty on which at thirty per cent. was of course \$269,055, or not quite sixty-five cents per tun. This, then, is all that the duty on Coal now amounts to, not to speak of the nearly perfected remission of daty on Nova Scotia Coal altogether under the Reciprocity Treaty. If taking off over half the Whig Protective duty has not served to cheapen Coal a fraction, what probability is there that taking off the residue will serve any better purpose?

The Rochester American should either stop disparaging the Whig candidate for Governor or take his name down from its editorial head. It has a perfect right to abuse him if it thinks proper, but it has no right to give point to this abuse by seeming to support him. "Father," said a juvenile to his paternal guardian, who had the bad habit of alternating from piety to profanity, "I do think you ought to stop praying or swearing-I don't care which."

The Baltimore Patriot and The Richmond Whig each performs the melancholy duty of reading the Whigs of this State out of their Whig party, which, when it carries their two States and another (South Carolina, for instance,) will have three ranged under its banners. We suppose we ought all to feel solemn about this, and so we would if it wasn't so funny. And, since reading out is in fashion, The Richmond Enquirer performs the same sad office to Gen, Cass, who, for trying to humbug the sovereigns of Michigan with a little empty Anti-Slavery profession, is dealt with in

empty Anti-Slavery profession, is dealt with in this terrible fashion:

"If his language be correctly given in the report of his speech he has severed the last cord which bound him to the Democracy of the South. Hence-forth he must rank with Benton and Van Buren, as one who has insulted our feelings and betrayed our confidence. The weak attempt to serve two masters, to reconcile devotion to the Constitution with sub-mission to Abolitionism—an attempt to which he was persuaded by the suggestions of an madying am-bition—has placed him with those illustrious apostles in the limbo of lost and dishonored politicians."

COMMISSIONERS TO THE WORLD'S PAIR .- Some time ago Gov. Seymour appointed Charles L. Fleischmann, Esq., late Consul at Stuttgard, a Commissioner to represent this State at the Great Exhibition at Paris. We now learn that a similar appointment has been conferred upon S. H. Wales, Esq., of The Scientific American, and very possibly other citizens, competent to judge of artistic and manufacturing matters, will also receive commissions. Mr. Fleisch-mann's credentials were doubtless long ere this received by the Imperial authorities, and he admitted to the preliminary consultations on the arrangements for the exhibition; when Mr. Wales will leave for Paris we are not informed. Of course neither of these Commissioners will receive any salary from

The Palais d' Industrie, which is now in course of completion for the Exhibition, covers a space of ten res. In addition to this, the French Government are erecting a supplementary building which will occupy space of about seven acres, and present a frontage on the Seine of about three-quarters of a mile in length. The Government is also at present engaged in completing the Louvre, and the new portion of the build-ing is to be occupied by the works of living artists, consisting of paintings, statuary, drawings, photo graphes, &c. With respect to the principal building if, it is not like that erected in London, that a Sydenham, or the one in this City; it is of the Corin thian order, built entirely of stone, and is to be covered in with a glass roof of three circular compar ments. A peculiarity in the construction of the building is that all the staircases are formed outside. so that the inside presents the appearance of a grea unobstructed square. The building is erected joint stock company, who are to have its use for irty years, when it reverts to the Government. The whole affair is under Government patronage.

With the ingenuity, activity, enterprise, and artistic resources for which Frenchmen are proverbial, we shall be disappointed if this great affair does not outstrip in interest, the British Exhibition of 1451.

We trust that our citizens will not be backward in competing for the French prizes. The French made a noble displayin our Crystal Palace, and we ought to return the compliment so far as we can.

SPECIE BY THE GEORGE LAW .- Our telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans published yesterday orning stated that the mail steamers left Aspinwall on the 17th with \$1,960,000 in specie. The correct ness of the dispatch was questioned by our tele graphic agent, who had it repeated over the wires without variation as to the amount. There is, how-ever good reason to believe that the sum was overstated by \$1,000,000 through the carelesmess of some of the operators south of Columbia. The San Francisco papers state that the mail steamer left that city with less than one and a quarter million dollars for her freight list. It is unlikely, therefore, that the George Law will bring over one million of specie to

THE GREAT HORSE FAIR .- In another column is an advertisement of the Great National Horse Fair. which has been so extensively advertised. It will take place to-morrow, and the two succeeding days, at the National Race Course. Entries can be made at No. 88 Prince-st., or on the ground. The steamboat at Fulton Market connects with the Flushing Railroad, which leads directly to the spot; and arrangements have been completed to carry visitors free over the railroad to the Fair. Efforts have been made, and it is believed successfully, to reader this

fair the most important for the horse-breeding intercet that has ever taken place in any country.

The New-Yorker Handelszeitung, heretofore published in the German language, has been transformed into The New-York Commercial Gazette, and will be issued henceforward on Tuesday or Wednesday and Saturday, in order to go out by the steamers. Mr. M. Meyer remains the publisher.

-Coat of good quality has recently been discov ered at Corunna, Michigan, one hundred miles from Detroit. Ten thousand bushels have already been taken out, and it is now being mined at the rate of five hundred bushels per day and sold at the rate of ten cents per bushel. This is better than a Gold mine for Michigan.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. THE OPERA.

The opera as presented last evening at Castle Gar-den, contrary to expectation, afforded by far the most complete and fascinating exhibition of the powers of Madame Grisi and Signor Mario which has yet been presented. The part of Elvira was written by Bellini for Madame Grisi, a short time previous to his re gretted death. It evokes in the fullest degree the rocal and dramatic powers of the artist. The drama of The Puritans as a whole is poor. The scenes need progress and spontaniety, but there are occasionally striking contrasts. The love-music of I Puritani is unsurpassed; and the vocal writing is unimpeachable. The first duet between Madame Grisi and Signor

Susini was much much applauded; the voice of the latter artist being more than ever approved. At present he bids fair to succeed Lablache in Europe: for we are not aware of any one who, taking him as a whole, comes so near the operatic Nestor. The Ate, O Cara, of Mario was sung divinely; and so his Romance in the second act, while his final slow movement was received with a tempest of applause. The crazy scene of Mad. Grisi was magnificent, and so esteemed by the auditory. The new Baritone, Signor Cuturi, has a very fine baritone, but seemed to be laboring from first to last under fear-quite unnecessary in this latitude. In Italy, where politics are not alloweds freedom of opinion vents itself alone at the Opera, and there any disapproval amounts to furious endemnation flowing from the walls of pent-up wrath. Here, however, the public is always kindly disposed to a new artist, and, given the voice, they are ready to wait for the happiest moment when the artist can display it. To finish briefly, we would say that Opera-goers

who have not heard Mad. Grisi and Signor Mario in I Puritani, can have no adequate idea of the depth, breadth, and strength of their claims as dramatic singers. On this head there seemed to be one The evening was a splendid trium MR. WALLACK'S FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.
"THE SCHOLAR" AT WALLACK'S,—Buckstone's

omedy of The Scholar was performed last night at Wallack's, to a crowded and brilliant sudience. Mr. Wallack himself appeared as Erasmus Bookworm, Mr. Brougham as Dr. Kepplecrank, and the other Parts were sustained by Messrs. Chippendale and Vincent and Mesdames Blake and Conway. Mr. Wallack played with all his old spirit and force. He was exceedingly felicitous in the second act, where the Scholar does homage to the genius of Shakspere, his rapid delineations of the poet's principal characters startling the house into genuine enthusiasm. Messrs. Brougham and Chippendale were alike satisfactory in the parts of the Doctor and Minister Warz-Lurg; Mr. Vincent, as the Scholar's pompous and pedantic servant, made an admirable foil to the eccentricities of his master; and Mrs. Conway as Helen, and Mrs. Blake as Madame Wurzburg acted with taste and elegance. The comedy is a light, genial affair, full of pleasant drollery, and free from either cynicism or coarseness. At its close Mr. Wallack was called out, and made a brief address to the audi-He announced, with a good grace, that the plan of raising the price for reserved seats had been relinquished. The evening's performance closed with a sprightly Zingarella by De Soto, and the farce of My Cousin German," a bagatelle by John Brougham, which possesses some good points, although as a whole it lacks interest. The story is brief and simple: An old Baron has a handsome

ward and her fortune in his possession; he gets enamored of her and wants to marry her; she loves a cousin who has been some ten years away at college, and for that as well as disparity of age refures the Baron: he is a dabbler in necromangets his books, and sets about raising the great friend of all miserly old fools of his stamp; the gay collegian arrives, unknown to the Baron, learns how matters stand, gets the help of the girl and the servants, appears to the Baron as the devil, promises to make him young and handsome, gets him to sign a release of the girl's property and a consent to her marriage, sends him to bed very drunk, has him attired in splendid clothes while he is asleep, and when he gets up everybody addresses him as the handsome Count who has come to marry the girl. He is greatly hewildered, but concludes to marry her, when the spirit appears and tells him if he does he will be spirited away on the instant. Not liking to give it so, he thinks to outwit Beelzebub by marrying by proxy; and just then in comes the young collegian who also addresses the baron as Count. After some urging the young fellow agrees to be the proxy, goes off to the priest, and leaves the Baron Count or Count Baron chuckling at the trick he has played the Evil One. The whole party soon return, address the Baron by his proper title, and explain the trick, just as he beginsto smell a rat of porntous size. Of course the young couple are happy, and the old man ridiculous. There are some sm things in the dialogue, though not so many as Mr. Brougham generally gets off. The diablerie is tolerably well done, including some laughable chair and table dancing. Mr. Blake was very droll and funny as the bewildered Baron, and Mr. Lester's devil was as near the general idea of that individual as stage devils usually are. The other parts are of no account. A brusque and saucy epilogue which was well taken, wound up the piece. has been played for a week, and will probably have a liberal run. One thing we take the liberty of saying. If some of the actors at this theater-as well as at other houses-were "damned" by the public as often as they lug that vulgar expletive into their parts, the stage would soon lose many of its otherwise orightest ornaments. Stage swearing is almost always unnecessary, and is little less than a deliberate insult to an audience.
BURTON'S THEATER. An original comedy called "Now-z-days" was

success. The play has a strong tinge of Native Americanism, and abounds with points to tickle the vanity of the universal Yankee nation. Lionel Long-staple, Esq., (Jordan,) a cotton broker from Neweans, and Miss Fanny Flutterwell, (Mrs. Burton,) a Louisiana belle, each on a visit to New-York, are the central characters of the piece, whose experience n seeing the lions of the City, gives occasion to several striking representations of familiar scenes. Among these, a New-York bar-room, and gambling house, the ladies' parlor in an up-town hotel, and a fashionable cloak room, were depicted to the life, and called forth great applause. Mr. Scrub, a literary swell of the first magnitude, was done in Burton's best manner. Mr. Snirel, a hen-pecked husband, (Andrews,) and Delmaine, a penny-a-liner. (Fisher,) were good hits and went off with spirit. The Count St. Maurice, a Southern adventurer disguised as a Frenchman, was well sustained by Mr. Marchant. The play wound up with a string of brilliants, complimenting the press, the Know-Nothings and the United States in general, and at its close, the author was loudly called for, but did not make his appearance. Th performance is to be repeated every night this week.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 25, 1834. There has been a long Cabinet meeting to-day, at

which Cuban affairs were discussed. Mr. Soule's intention of visiting his birth-place in the Pyrenees was known to his friends here long be fore his departure. The final decision of Secretary Dobbin concer-

the engines for the new war-steamers has not yet bear made known. The Board of Aldermen to-day adopted an Asti-

Liquor bill.

FREE-SOIL STATE CONVENTION. AUBURN, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

Delegates to the several Conventions to be holden here this week are arriving in large numbers by every

The Free-Soil Democratic State Convention will

will assemble on Wednesday.

meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

There is considerable discussion going on among politicians relative to the views of Mr. Raymond, the Whig nominee for Lieut. Governor, upon the subject of the Maine Law, and some of the ultra Temperance men express their doubts about the indorsement of his nomination by the Temperance Convention which

SECOND DESPATCH. At 7 o'clock the Free Democratic Convention met at the Court-House and organized by electing Joshus Leavitt, Chairman. Thomas G. Frost of Rome and John R. Hopkins of Caynga as Secretaries. The rell was then called, and it was found that

about half the counties were represented.

Mr. Reddington of St. Lawrence moved that a Committee of eight be appointed on permanent

L. P. Noble of Onondaga opposed this, and hoped the usual course would be adopted.

An amendment was then moved to continue the present officers permanently. Lost. The original motion was then adopted and a Com-

mittee appointed.

After which the Chairman delivered a speech in

which he depicted the aggressions of the slave power, and claimed political victories in all the northern John P. Hale was called out and he said: Each succeeding Administration has exceeded its predeces-

sor in infamy. The present Administration has reached a point beyond which no lower depth can exist. We have nothing better to expect from people who scold at God's law, and own no authority higher than the cancus. One political party has become so like us, only a little more so, that they want us to abandon our organization. I would be for joining the Whigs, but for past experience. They are just where the Democrats were in '48. They want our side to help to whip off their adversaries and then to An old man told him that before a week the Demo

cratic party would be united. This news came from the Custom-House. He saw this morning a Government advertisement in The Albany Argus. Perhaps this was accidental; perhaps the Democracy resolved to let by-gones be by-gones, and desired to present a united front. He desired it. The party who susported the Nebraska bill did it for the infamy of the thing-the Softs for the plunder. The majority of the people are opposed to it, and it is to be regretted that they are not so organized as to carry out this opposi-tion. If this Administration is to be overthrown, can the Whigs do it? They cannot carry six States. It must be effected by combination. He hoped they would not follow the example of those in Christ's time who forbid the man from casting out devils in his name, because he followed not with them. The committee then reported the following for the

permanent officers of the Convention: President, hn Jay; Vice-Presidents, James Reddington, R. H. Williams, S. D. Porter, W. H. Burleigh, Josse Ryder, Samuel H. Addington, Abijah Fitch, Lyman Clay; Secretaries, Thomas G. Frost and James R.

AUBURN, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

The Free Democrats held a caucus here this even ing at 4 o'clock, in the Court-House, and decided to press the "Independent Maine Law Ticket," and they intend to press against the nomination of Mr. Raymond to-morrow. If there is to be a fusion they

say they must have a Democratic nomination.

Bradford R. Wood is urged for Lieutenant-Governor, and will, if possible, be nominated to-morrow. The neglect the Whigs have hitherto bestowed on Free-Soilers they are determined shall be repaid with

The President, in returning his thanks, said: The has arrived for action, not speech. heart of the people responds to our principles. They are now ready to demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, to oppose the admission of more slave States, and to dissolve all partnership with Slavery. They had heard from Mr. Hale, whom he hoped next year to see at his proper post in Washington. [Cheers.] He would further appeal to them for wiss onciliatory action.

A committee of eight was then appointed to draft resolutions, composed of the following: John P. Hale, Jesse Ryder, Wilson Miller, Leonard Gibbs. L. P. Noble, John Snow, John R. Hopkins, Mortimer M. Southworth.

It was then moved by Mr. Van Valkenburgh of Broome that a committee of eight be appointed to present a ticket.

Calvin Pepper of Albany moved an amendment, that no nomination be made, but to wait until the Convention of to-morrow have acted and then adopt

Mr. Addington said this year would settle the question. No old party was satisfied with its nominations. The Whig and Democractic party had been switched off into Siavery and still adhered to their nations organizations. He hoped the resolution would pass.

The resolution was withdrawn, and the roll called-It was again moved by Mr. Leavitt, who said it was our business to act as a Committee of the Whole, and moved as an amendment to nominate for Governor. He knew of no reason why this business should be given up to anybody else.

A desultory debate then followed.

Mr. Pepper pronounced it folly to nominate. Mr. Addington replied that the other parties had not waited, but had made out their tickets. They should act in the same way.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh said he would not pledge the

Convention to support the ticket made by any other brought out last night at Burton's with considerable

> Mr. Reddington said the Convention of to-morrow would be under Whig influence. It was so at Sarstoga. Mr. Snow was hooted down when he offered & resolution to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, and they prevented every Democrat there from speakingonch Convention could lift the Anti-Slavery Dem-

of St. Lawrence to the Whig purty. Mr. Cox of Cayuga rubbed Mr. Pepper at the spplause he received from the lobby, not from the Convention. If they were to sell out here, let us know

the price.

Mr. Burleigh also spoke for union with the Convention of to-morrow, and repudiated the idea that it was under Whig influence. Nomination to-night night prevent harmony.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh wanted the Convention to nominate to-night. He wanted a union ticket, not a Whig ticket. He was in favor of nominating Myron H. Clark, but did not want to get Free Democracy out of the way until we get the republican party.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported in part as follows:

Resolved, That the Free Democracy of the State of New-York see in the present aspect of National af-